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JORDAN TIMES

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Seven more executed in Iran

TEHRAN, March 5 (R)—Seven leading figures of the Shah's administration were executed, the "Voice of the Revolution" radio reported. It said all seven were shot by firing squad after being sentenced by revolutionary Islamic courts. Those shot included Salazar Jaf, a former Iraqi citizen who became a deputy for Kurdistan and led an armed raid on horseback against his own constituents last year; Gen. Fakhri Modarresi and Gen. Abdullah Khajehpour, both presidents of the military tribunals which used to try political prisoners; Gen. Alp Akbar Yajdardi and Gen. Ahmad Bidabadi, former military governors of two cities which witnessed some of the bloodiest army action against anti-Shah protesters, Mashad in the northeast and Tabriz in the northwest; Col. Ghalour Zamani, a former prison governor in Tehran, and Jahanghir Tarokh, who was described by the radio as having been a well-known torturer in the Shah's secret police Savak.

AMMAN, TUESDAY MARCH 6, 1979 — RABIE TANI 7, 1399

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Major diplomatic, political gamble to break ME impasse Carter to visit Egypt, Israel

WASHINGTON, March 5 (R)—President Carter, in a major diplomatic and political gamble, announced today that he will fly this week to Egypt and Israel for talks aimed at breaking the impasse in Middle East peace negotiations. His dramatic move came

only hours after the Israeli cabinet approved new proposals that the president gave to Prime Minister Menachem Begin in the White House yesterday. Mr. Carter planned to leave for Egypt on Wednesday. He will go to Israel on Saturday.



CAIRO, March 5 (R)—President Carter telephoned President Anwar Sadat today to tell him the Israeli government had approved new American proposals on Middle East peace talks. But there was no immediate comment by Mr. Sadat (center) on the new proposals, or on the Washington announcement that President Carter would fly to Egypt and Israel this week. President Sadat saw U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts (right) for more than an hour earlier today. Vice-President Hosni Mubarak (left) attended the meeting. The Egyptian leader had been scheduled to hold a press conference this afternoon, but after meeting Mr. Eilts and his top political advisers, Mr. Sadat cancelled the conference. "It would be premature for President Sadat to make a statement at present," Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil told reporters after Mr. Sadat met the American envoy. (AP wirephoto)

The White House indicated that the stakes were high, saying the bright hopes for peace aroused at the Camp David summit last September between President Carter, Mr. Begin and Egypt's President Anwar Sadat must not be allowed to dim.

Mr. Begin, who arrived in the United States last Thursday for talks with President Carter had planned to stay in the country until this weekend. He said he would now leave for home Wednesday.

"I believe as a result of our latest talks that the visits both to Cairo and to Jerusalem will further the cause of peace and bring closer the prospect of concluding the treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel," Mr. Begin told a press conference.

Asked about the prospects for a treaty after weeks of deadlock, an Israeli official said: "It looks good. But it's still too soon to say we have peace."

Hopes for a breakthrough rose with dramatic suddenness last night after President Carter and Mr. Begin failed to make progress in three days of talks.

The president yesterday gave Mr. Begin what Israeli officials called important and significant suggestions, and the Israeli cabinet swiftly approved them.

Israeli officials said there were two proposals, which President Sadat had not yet seen. Neither the United States nor Israel released any details.

Mr. Begin, who indirectly criticized Mr. Carter at the start of his visit, said today that the president would be received with the greatest warmth on his "momentous" trip to Israel.

Mr. Carter's journey to the Middle East this second time to the region as president will resume the intensive summit-level drive for peace that opened at the Camp David summit with the two Middle East leaders.

Two Camp David accords called for an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and a settlement of the Palestinian issue.

The treaty was said to be 95 per cent complete before the negotiations, which began in Washington soon after the Camp David summit, became deadlocked three months ago.

One major issue now is Egypt's demand for a timetable linking a peace treaty with progress in granting self-rule to Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in Gaza.

Another is Israel's insistence that a treaty must take precedence over Egypt's defence commitments to other Arab states.

The diplomatic risks in the Middle East were stressed by the White House in a statement saying that the leaders involved would be condemned if they permitted the bright hopes at Camp David to be dimmed.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell warned: "There is no guarantee of success but it is our feeling that without a major effort such as this the prospects for failure are almost overwhelming."

Mr. Carter's chances for reelection next year could get a big boost if he pulls off a major diplomatic coup, such as helping achieve a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

His latest public opinion poll ratings are plunging, with a majority of Americans feeling that he is not a decisive leader.

Success in the Middle East presumably would turn the tide, as it did when he enjoyed a brief period of popularity after the Camp David summit.

The White House said the president would begin talks in Cairo on Thursday with President Sadat and would fly to Israel Saturday night after the Jewish Sabbath.

The White House spokesman said there were no arrangements at present for another three-way summit. Israeli officials reported that Mr. Carter did not plan to conduct shuttle diplomacy while in the Middle East.

The first hint this morning of a

major development was an unscheduled call by the Israeli Prime Minister to the president.

Mr. Begin informed him of the Israeli cabinet's acceptance of the new American proposals and the two leaders then set the seal on Mr. Carter's trip to the Middle East.

Mr. Carter telephoned President Sadat twice during the day, but no details of their conversations were released.

Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd and Republican leader Howard Baker welcomed President Carter's peace efforts.

Senator Byrd, in remarks to the Senate, commended Mr. Carter on his "unstinting efforts to keep the Camp David spirit alive and well."

Senator Baker said the road to a peace treaty would be rocky but the new developments offered new promise.

Iran resumes oil exports

KARG ISLAND, Iran, March 5 (R)—Iranian oil started flowing again to foreign consumers today after a 10-week export freeze caused by the country's bloody revolution. A line of tankers queuing for Iranian crude sounded their sirens in jubilation as the first of them, the Japan-bound World Ambassador, began loading from this Gulf terminal.

National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) chief Hassan Nazih, who pressed a button to start the flow of oil told reporters Japan had bought the first consignment of 220,000 tonnes of crude for about \$20 a barrel—nearly 50 per cent more than the standard Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) price.

Mr. Nazih said Iran would in future produce between two and three million barrels a day, less than half the peak output of 6.5 million barrels a day achieved before the Iranian oil crisis began last autumn.

Mr. Nazih's deputy, Mohammad Ali Norvegh, told a press conference after the tap-turning ceremony that the new Islamic republic would in future concentrate on giving supply priority to Moslem states.

He also appeared to give the first indication of a return to conservative selling policies, saying Iran would prefer to conclude long-term contracts with "good reliable customers" rather than go on selling on the spot market.

Senior Egyptian official pledges Egypt to seek solution between Lebanon, Israel

BEIRUT, March 5 (R)—Egypt will seek to resolve differences between Israel and Lebanon once an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty has been signed, a senior Egyptian official said in an interview published here today.

Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Butros Ghali, also told the English-language magazine Monday Morning he thought most Arab states would accept the peace treaty when they saw it.

Dr. Ghali said the Camp David accords provided for Egypt to play the role of partner alongside different "confrontation" states with a view to the signing of further peace agreements.

Lebanon was mentioned among those countries and "once a peace treaty is signed, Egyptian diplomacy will try to find a solution between Lebanon and Israel and will play the role of a full partner in the negotiations," he added.

Dr. Ghali said that although the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) at present rejected the autonomy plan for the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip "certain positive results" were likely to emerge which would make the PLO and the Palestinian people the first to accept it.

"Everyone—the Americans, the

Egyptians and the Israelis—certainly agrees that the Lebanese events are one more argument in favour of concluding a peace treaty as quickly as possible," he said.

On the question of arms supplies, Dr. Ghali said Egypt hoped to receive assistance "not only from the U.S. but also from various European countries, because this military aid is essential if peace is to be maintained in the region."

The minister of state affirmed that the aim of Egyptian diplomacy was "to obtain, through

Lebanese Army Command reports Israel controls entire South border region

BEIRUT, March 5 (R)—Israeli troops are in effective control of the entire border region in Southern Lebanon, according to the Lebanese Army Command.

Major Nabih Farhat told a weekend news conference that the Israelis were occupying 12 positions in Southern Lebanon, stretching from near the Mediterranean coast to the foothills of Mount Hermon in the east. His remarks were the Command's first official confirmation that Israeli forces were still deployed in the parts of Lebanon they invaded almost a year ago.

Israeli-backed right-wing militias have been blamed for keeping the U.N. peacekeeping force UNIFIL out of a belt of territory all along the Southern Lebanese border. But Major Farhat said Israel, not the militias, controlled the area.

Major Farhat identified the 12 positions he said Israel was

Obote pledges Amin's 'demise'

NAIROBI, March 5 (R)—Former Ugandan President Milton Obote said today his exile forces were marching on the capital of Kampala and Uganda Radio announced that the army had been told to "fight to the last man" against invading forces.

Dr. Obote, overthrown by Field Marshal Idi Amin in a coup eight years ago, admitted for the first time in a television interview in Dar Es Salaam that his followers were marching in Uganda.

Dr. Obote said he was sure the action of his forces in Uganda would see the demise of the Amin military government.

Uganda Radio meanwhile warned in a broadcast monitored in Nairobi that a major new offensive was being mounted against an invading force from Tanzania. It ordered all Ugandans living in areas occupied by the invaders to evacuate.

The radio said the invaders had wiped out whole families in Western Uganda. It described the invasion troops as "Tanzanians, mercenaries and Ugandan traitors," adding that the force was short of food and ammunition and this was the last warning to it to retreat.

In his interview, Dr. Obote said he did not plan to return to Kampala as president.

"We want to liberate the country first before we talk about leaders. Then we will sit down to decide how to elect our next president," he said.

He added: "I have done a lot more than organising people here in Tanzania. This is our opportunity to get rid of Amin."

(Continued on page 6)

Oil consumers accused of hampering development in producing countries

ABU DHABI, March 5 (R)—The industrial democracies were accused today of deliberately hampering attempts by oil-exporting nations to develop their own oil-refining facilities. On the second day of the first Arab Energy Conference, speakers criticised the big oil companies and industrial governments, and warnings were given that the world faced a crisis unless oil consumers and exporters cooperated.

Abdul Aziz Al Wattari, Assistant Secretary General of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), bleakly stated that he saw little prospect of cooperation.

Oil producers, and particularly OAPEC members, should expect further resistance from consumers to their attempts to create downstream oil refining activities, he said.

Dr. Wattari added that the hampering was part of the consumer countries' strategy. He singled out the oil companies and the International Energy Agency (IEA), which includes most non-communist major oil consumers except France, as instruments of possible confrontation.

He said: "To cooperate, consumers must help to develop industrial economy in the Arab world if the oil exporters are to sell their oil reserves while the consumers rationalise their energy policies."

An Italian expert, Marcello Colitti, warned the conference that the alternative to cooperation was an international crisis.

Mr. Colitti, Director of Corporate Planning at the Italian state-owned oil group ENI, said producers and consumers should work out oil marketing and industrial policies together.

Western oil companies, which mainly produce and market the Arab World's huge oil resources, were accused again today of making huge profits out of the present unstable market conditions caused by shortage of Iranian oil.

Qatar joined the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Kuwait in

denouncing what the UAE yesterday called "ugly exploitation."

"The oil companies are definitely making hefty profits," said Ali Jaidah, chief Qatari delegate and former Secretary General of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

But he did not support yesterday's UAE suggestion that the companies should be blacklisted if they persisted in profiteering.

Mr. Jaidah said the solution rested with the industrialised countries which should check the companies.

In advance of an OPEC meeting on March 26 in Geneva to discuss the effects of the Iranian situation, four OPEC countries have raised the prices of their quality crude to share in the windfall from oil shortages.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah yesterday joined Abu Dhabi, Qatar and Kuwait in adding a \$1.20 a barrel premium.

A well-informed oil industry journal, Middle East Economic Survey, said today the \$1.20 sur-

charge was expected to become general through the 13-nation OPEC.

But Mr. Jaidah said the surcharge was temporary, and the prices would be adjusted once the oil market recovered its supply.

(Continued on page 6)

THE CEBRAL PALSY FOUNDATION

Announces
To its members and guests

that the formal opening ceremony of its centre has been changed from Wednesday, March 7th, 1979 to Thursday, March 8th, 1979 at 12:00 noon.

Please arrive 15 minutes before indicated time.

TODAY Cinema
Rainbow
is proud to present
TWILIGHT'S LAST GLEAMING

Starring:
Burt Lancaster
Richard Widmark

Gen. Munoz murder Spanish general

MADRID, March 5 (R)—Spanish urban guerrillas today shot a 10-day general election in their activities by murdering Gen. Munoz Vazquez, a semi-retired officer, outside his home. The gunman, accompanied by two or three accomplices, escaped in a small white car. The getaway vehicle, which was stolen, was located only a few hundred metres from the scene of the shooting half an hour later. Suspicion for the attack was centred on the Basque separatist organisation ETA, a left-wing guerrilla group called Grapo. Gen. Munoz was a fourth army officer to be assassinated in Spain this year. He claimed responsibility for the other three victims, who were killed in the military governor of Madrid, Gen. Munoz, whose command was in the Spanish North African enclave of Ceuta. Gen. Munoz was the 27th victim of political violence in Spain this year.

'Some progress' reported at Arab League Yemen debate

CAIRO, March 5 (R)—The Arab League Council today reported that some progress was made in resolving the border dispute between North and South Yemen, Iraq's Foreign Minister, Sa'doun al-Dabbas, told reporters that a three-hour emergency session of the council in which the dispute was discussed was held today. The council, which met in a session that began at 10 p.m. today, was held in a session that began at 10 p.m. today. The council, which met in a session that began at 10 p.m. today, was held in a session that began at 10 p.m. today.

China announces withdrawal from Hanoi orders mobilisation

BEIJING, March 5 (R)—China today announced its withdrawal from Hanoi and ordered mobilisation of its forces. The Chinese announcement, in a statement issued through the New China News Agency (NCNA), said the Peking government repeated its call to Hanoi for speedy negotiations "to discuss ways of ensuring peace and tranquillity along the border and then proceed to settle the boundary and territorial disputes."

The announcement said the Chinese government stressed that "we do not want a single inch of

Regional Briefs

ABU DHABI, March 5 (R)—President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea arrived here today on a three-day official visit. He was accompanied by United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Zaid Bin Sultan Al Nahayan and other senior officials. The presidents will hold talks on boosting bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

SCUS, March 5 (R)—Palestinian commandos claimed today that an explosion which derailed a train on the Am-Tel Aviv line yesterday. The Palestine News Agency quoted a military spokesman for the commando movement saying that a number of Israelis were killed or wounded. A spokesman said one carriage was destroyed and that most of the passengers were killed. He added that an Israeli explosive was killed when another bomb planted on the same line exploded.

YORK, March 5 (R)—Saudi Arabia's United Nations ambassador, Jamil Baroudy, the unofficial doyen of the U.N. Arab community, died in hospital here yesterday at the age of 69. A U.N. spokesman said Mr. Baroudy had headed Saudi Arabia's delegation since 1947, virtually since the United Nations was created. He had served longer than any other national representative. Although he represented Saudi Arabia, he was actually Lebanese, born in the town of Souk El Gharb, U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said in a statement about the death: "I personally have had the great pleasure and honour of his friendship for many years. He will be greatly missed and his death a loss to which he unstintingly gave so many years of his life."

TEHRAN, March 5 (R)—A Lebanese army officer was shot dead in Beirut's battle-scarred Ain Rummaneh area, the Falangist radio said. The radio also reported Israeli forces of the Palestinian-leftist stronghold of Nabatiyah and Kfar Tibnin in South Lebanon. State-run Beirut radio said that two Israeli planes flew over Beirut shortly after today, flying south and breaking the sound barrier.

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NCC approves two major loans

By Awni Bader
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 5 (J.T.)—The National Consultative Council (NCC) today passed two bills ratifying two loan agreements between Jordan and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. The first loan goes to the Arab Potash Company, and the second to the Jordan Fertilizers Industry Company.

The NCC also referred four motions to the government. The first, which was submitted by council member Hamadeh Al Fawwaz, dealt with building a hospital in the northern badiya (desert) region; the second and the third, submitted by Abdul Majid Al Sharidah, concerned the building of another hospital and a secondary school in the Kurah province. The fourth motion, presented by council member Abdul-lah Akhu Arshidah, dealt with the opening of four post office branches in northern desert villages.

The NCC also discussed the Cabinet's decision of Jan. 1, 1979 (published in the official gazette of Jan. 25, 1979) ratifying fees for medical treatment at the hospitals

of the Ministry of Health. During the lengthy discussions, the NCC members urged that the fees be lowered to their former levels. The members also reviewed the rate of increase in government hospital fees since 1973.

Explaining the reasons for the increase, Health Minister Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh said that the estimated expenses to be borne by the government in 1979 were JD 11 million, while the estimated revenues for 1979 did not exceed JD 1,100,000, only 10 per cent of the total expenses.

Touching on exemptions from hospital fees, the minister said these apply to civil servants, the poor, those with infectious diseases and those injured during natural catastrophes. He also said that maternity and child care centres do not charge fees, and that people suffering from accidents, cancer, as well as people living in some far-away villages are also exempted. Follow up care is free, he added.

Concluding the session NCC Chairman Mr. Ahmad Al Lawzi said that the council will not convene next Monday due to the lack of topics on its agenda.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre is displaying a photo exhibit on "80 Years of French Cinema" during regular hours.

Documentary Film

The French Cultural Centre presents the second of a series of documentaries on the history of the French cinema at 6:00 p.m. with a film entitled "100 pour cent parlant et chantant."

Children's Art Exhibit

The Spanish Cultural Centre presents an exhibition of Spanish children's books and paintings at the Haya Arts Centre. The exhibition is open during regular hours.

Concert

The British Council presents the Music Group of London in a second concert at 8:00 p.m. The group is composed of piano, cello and clarinet. Tickets are on sale at the British Council.

Art Exhibit

The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with the Dept. of Culture and Arts, presents an exhibition of paintings by Khalil Ghuneim. The exhibit is at the Goethe Institute, open from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 to 6:00 p.m.

Artist Khalil Ghuneim says:

Ideas determine my style

By Breda Finegan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—"The idea determines the style, rather than the style influencing the idea," Khalil Ghuneim says of his paintings which are currently on show at the Goethe Institute, Jabal Amman.

Following this philosophy, Mr. Ghuneim sometimes manages a surrealistic effect: at others the style is not clearly defined and then some are decidedly cubist.

Although he says he does not follow any particular school but rather tries to create his own style according to the message of the painting, there is an instantly recognisable theme of sweeping curves of colour put together sometimes like a stained glass window, sometimes like the ever changing surface of the sea. The 37 paintings on show at this, the second solo exhibition of his works, are all heavy with symbolism, each one demanding more than just the casual look. You may find the menu too much all in one go.

The subjects range from still life of bedouin coffee pots, camels leaping like lambs in a sea of sand dunes to the ever popular and well represented theme of the Palestinian struggle, not forgetting to mention some very romantic, castle-in-the-air type paintings of tales from the Thousand and One Nights.

Mr. Ghuneim himself is a quiet, unassuming individual, quite a departure from the usual stereotype artist. He was born in Ramallah on the West Bank and came to Jordan with his family when he was just four years old. Despite strong parental objections to his preoccupation with art—"They wanted me to be an engineer or a doctor," he says -- Mr. Ghuneim continued to pursue art all

through school and finally went to the Arts College in Cairo where he obtained a B.A. in arts and education. On returning to Amman in 1969 he took up a position at the Amman Teachers Training College where he teaches art education.

All the paintings in the exhibition are on show for the first time, having been done over the last five years. His first exhibition was at Marka in 1971, but he has also taken part in several group exhibitions both here and abroad.

Islam, represented by the mosque—as often as not by the Aqsa Mosque—is a dominating theme. Minarets, domes, arched windows and the white dove of peace are often included, but in interesting compositions. The dove is found sitting on a skull on top of a pool of dead bodies, or perched on the tall chimney stack of a huge industrial complex bearing no slight resemblance to an oil refinery. The colours are varied with not too much emphasis on any particular one. One picture, arranged in triangles and squares of colour, touches on the relationship between man and wife. Called "The Quarrel," its central figures are sitting erect and with their backs to one another looking despondantly into space.

The past, present and future are themes Mr. Ghuneim says he has tried to represent in his work. The crowning glory of this attempt is a massive painting dominating one end of the small hall. Jerusalem is dimly portrayed in the background, the space in front of that is taken up with bits of the Palace of Culture here in Amman, the University of Jordan and the large radar thing out at Baqa, and the foreground is taken up with a modern industrial complex. It is reminiscent of the huge oil

refineries found in the Gulf. Is this a comment against industrialisation? "Not at all," Mr. Ghuneim says pointing out the group of robed Arabs dancing around in the centre of the painting.

ing, "It is the future I have put there. The exhibition normally lasts until March 20."



One of the paintings by Khalil Ghuneim on display at the Institute.

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Location: Jabal Amman, Fifth Circle.

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TODAY'S WEATHER

The sky will be overcast, winds will be southeasterly moderate and the air will be dusty at times. In Aqaba similar conditions will prevail, and seas will be calm.

Temperatures	Overnight minimum	Daytime maximum
Amman	8	23
Aqaba	14	28
Jordan Valley	16	27
Deserts	7	24

Generous facts

WITH WORLD CRUDE oil prices soaring above the OPEC-mandated levels in response to the just-ending hiatus in Iranian oil production, the oil producers will once again face a chorus of condemnation from the industrialised world about "price-gouging" and "profiteering."

The average man in the street in Europe, America or Japan, can't be expected to know much about the economics of oil marketing. All he knows is that the "Arabs of OPEC" are causing him misery once again as he searches for a filling station at which to feed his gas-guzzler. Therefore, there is little point in OPEC trying to appeal to that poor slob's sensibilities with detailed market analyses and statistical print-outs.

Even the present counter-accusations by Kuwait, the UAE and Qatar about the way the big oil monopolies have been reaping profits during the Iranian crisis will have little effect: one of the main reasons that the Western countries have been unable to come to terms with the "energy crisis" is the fact that the "Seven Sisters" of Big Oil and their assorted kin have remained entrenched in a position where they too profit from OPEC price rises: if anything, they see to it that their profit margins widen with every increase in the price of petrol at the pump. They don't bother to tell that to the man in the street, but if they did, he'd no doubt applaud their business enterprise and continue to focus his animosity on the "OPEC Arabs."

That is why it is useful for the oil producers, in this case the Arab oil producers particularly, to point out to the world periodically the constructive uses to which they are putting their Croesus-like wealth. Our report on page 6 today gives the figures: \$1,337 million in loans and technical assistance to developing countries last year from the eight funds operated by the members of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.

This aid goes to development projects in impoverished and needy countries stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Proportionately, it is equivalent to nearly two per cent -- 1.8% by our calculations -- of the aggregate gross national products of the OAPEC nations. The average doled out annually by the industrialised countries in such development aid seldom exceeds one tenth of one per cent of their GNPs! And the OAPEC figure does not take into account the separate aid which the oil producers channel to Third World countries through the OPEC Special Fund. It can safely be said that such official generosity towards the needy people and nations of the world, coming from countries some of which still qualify themselves as "developing" nations, is unprecedented in history.

Together with this altruistic generosity, a welcome new toughness is also being evinced by the oil producers, who are increasingly in a position to explore, drill, refine, market and transport their own oil without recourse to the big monopolies. Iran's newly "renationalised" oil company may lead the way in this.

The multinational oil companies, and the main energy consumers, are going to be increasingly forced to realise the consequences of squandering this precious resource in the name of comfort and profit. When the "OPEC Arabs" fight back, then perhaps the man in the street will discover where he should really focus his frustration: at his own government's inefficiency, at his oil company's greed, and at his own gluttonous energy appetite.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian newspapers Monday comment on the "tug of war" talks taking place in Washington between President Jimmy Carter and Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

AL RA' thinks that the Washington negotiations may now return again to the Middle East after "they floundered on the rock of Israel's intransigence."

The newspaper says that such events on the Arab scene as the inter-Yemeni fighting and any similar ones that they may flare up in the future are aimed by circles hostile to the Arabs to deny them from taking a breathing space in facing up to potential Israeli aggression.

Al Ra'i hopes that the Arab League Council now meeting in Kuwait will not only deal with the Yemeni events but also with these potential dangers from outside.

AL DUSTOUR says that Mr. Begin's stubbornness has raised a wave of pessimism and despair in American circles, despite the fact that President Carter has given Mr. Begin all conceivable guarantees for what is called "Israel's security". These include unlimited arms supplies, offer of a joint defence treaty between the two countries and stationing American troops in Israel.

But, the newspaper adds, the fact which Mr. Carter knows very well but dares not announce is that the reason for Israel's stubbornness is not Israel's security but its greediness to grab Arab lands.

APARTMENT FOR RENT

A nice and spacious apartment situated in a nice area in Shmeisani, consisting of two bedrooms, two large salons, a nice kitchen and two bathrooms.

For more details, please contact tel. 63642, between 3-6 p.m.

NOTICE /34/35 FROM JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

Regarding tenders (33,34)/78

The Jordan Electricity Authority announces the extension of closing date for receiving offers on the following tenders:

1. Tender no. 33/78: New central power station extension in Aqaba, closing date extended until 12:00 a.m., May 21, 1979.
2. Tender no. 34/78: 33KV over headlines and key-stations in Aqaba, closing date extended until 12:00 a.m., May 7, 1979.

THE MUSIC GROUP OF LONDON ARE PLAYING AGAIN

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For details see your travel agent or our General Sales Agent, Bakar Travel Company Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel. Tel: 41430, 41873, 41334.



National News Roundup...

Royal decree approves loan to Arab Potash Co.

AMMAN, March 5 (JNA)—A royal decree was issued here today approving an agreement for a \$7 million loan to Jordan from the EC Special Fund. The loan will finance part of the Arab Potash project near the southern tip of the Dead Sea.

Civil Service Commission team returns from Tunis

AMMAN, March 5 (JNA)—President of the Civil Service Commission Dr. Mohammad Nouri Shafiq and his accompanying two-member delegation returned here yesterday after taking part in the general assembly meeting of the Arab Organisation for Administrative Science. During the five-day meeting which started Feb. 19 participants reviewed decisions and recommendations issued at the organisation's executive committee meeting in Tunis in January concerning developing Arab educational and cultural activities. During the visit Dr. Shafiq also looked into local government systems in Tunisia.

Jordanian-Dutch talks on transport begin

AMMAN, March 5 (JNA)—Jordanian-Dutch talks opened here today to amend a bilateral land transport and transit agreement signed between the two countries in 1975. Talks during the four-day meeting centre on the introduction of a clause in the agreement by which Dutch vehicles will pay a toll for the use of Jordanian roads in accordance with the new transport laws in the country. The Director of Transport at the Ministry of Transport, Yaqub Haddad headed Jordan's team while the Dutch team which arrived here last night was led by the Director of International Transport at the Dutch Ministry of Transport Dr. Willem A. van den Toorn.

AEU committee opens 3-day symposium

AMMAN, March 5 (JNA)—The agricultural coordinating committee of the Council of Arab Economic Unity opened a three-day symposium here yesterday. Addressing the opening session, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hassan Gharybeh, called on the Arab states to exert more effort in increasing food production. During the meetings the committee will discuss ways of encouraging investment in the agricultural sector, coordination in planning regional agricultural research projects, and agricultural cooperative systems in the Arab world. Taking part in the meetings are delegates from Jordan, Iraq, Sudan, Kuwait, Palestine, Syria and the United Arab Emirates as well as a number of Arab and specialised international agencies.

Coming & Going

Information team returns from Sudan

Civil Status Dept. director off to London

AMMAN, March 5 (JNA)—A Jordanian information delegation returned here today from Sudan after taking part in a symposium on educational television programmes for farmers and the use of television in adult education. The week-long symposium sponsored by UNESCO and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) recommended that specialists in the field of agricultural television write the scripts for agricultural television programmes. Coordination among various information and agricultural departments in producing agricultural programmes for radio and television was also recommended. Taking part in the symposium were delegates from Jordan, Iraq, the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt and Sudan.

Budget Dept. director back from Damascus

AMMAN, March 5 (JNA)—Director of the Budget Department Abdullah Nsour returned here today after taking part in the conference of directors of Arab budgets which opened in Damascus on Feb. 24. He said that participants in the conference discussed coordination among Arab budget departments and drew up a working paper presented by Jordan dealing with ways of overcoming problems that impede linking the general budget with development plans in Jordan. During his stay in Damascus Dr. Nsour discussed with the Syrian Minister of Finance Sadek Al-Joubi Jordanian-Syrian cooperation in this field. Taking part in the week-long conference which was sponsored by the Arab League were delegates from Jordan, Iraq, Bahrain, Kuwait, Egypt, the Yemen Arab Republic, Oman, Tunisia, Morocco, Iraq, the Council of Arab Economic Unity and the European Economic Community.

Ammon Armengod ends visit

AMMAN, March 5 (JNA)—Assistant Director of the Spanish-Arabic Cultural Institute in Madrid, Don Ramon Armengod, left for home today at the end of a five-day visit to Jordan. During the visit at the invitation of the Director of Press and Publication Department, Ahmad Al-Utoun, Mr. Armengod met with His Highness Crown Prince Hassan and several senior officials. In a statement before departure, Mr. Armengod expressed hope for an increase in cultural cooperation between Jordan and Spain. A big number of Jordanian students study at Spanish universities.

Public Transport fares go up

AMMAN, March 5 (JNA)—Fares for inter-city public transport inside Jordan are to be raised following the recent hike in petrol prices. Director of Transport at the Ministry of Transport, Yaqub Haddad, said here today that the new fares would be announced within the next few days. The increases will be calculated as approximately 6 per cent of operating costs. He added that no fare increases will apply to vehicles travelling between Jordan and other countries. Service taxi fares inside Amman have already gone up by 5 or 10 fils, depending on the route.

Restoration work begun at ancient Qasr Touba

AMMAN, March 5 (JNA)—The Department of Antiquities has started restoration work at the ancient site of Qasr Touba in the Jordan desert, department Director Adnan Al-Hadidi said here today. The work includes maintenance of walls and the strengthening of towers surrounding the area. The archaeological site dates back to the seventh and eighth centuries A.D.

West Bank team completes training course at Yarmouk University

IRBID, March 5 (JNA)—A team from the faculty of Al Najah University in Nablus on the Occupied West Bank has just ended a training course at Yarmouk University here. During the week-long course the team was instructed on ways of organizing laboratory courses and equipping laboratories.

Education minister to visit S. Korea

AMMAN, March 5 (JNA)—Minister of Education Abdul Salam Majali leaves for South Korea early next month at the head of an educational delegation for a several-day visit. During the visit Dr. Majali will hold talks on ways of promoting educational and cultural cooperation between Jordan and South Korea.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	298.00/300.00
U.K. sterling	602.00/606.00
West German mark	160.40/161.40
Swiss franc	177.20/178.30
French franc	69.50/69.90
Italian lire	35.40/35.60
(for every 100)	
Japanese yen	145.30/146.20
(for every 100)	
Dutch guilder	148.60/149.50
Belgian franc	101.40/102.00
(for every ten)	
Swedish crown	68.30/68.70

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	1,911	6.650	—	6.650
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	2,746	—	14.460	14.460
Jordan Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	196	2.200	2.170	2.180
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	328	2.200	20.500	20.500
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	115	1.160	1.150	1.150
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	697	—	1.650	1.660
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	810	1.060	1.040	1.040
Dar Aldawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	1,950	2.000	—	2.000
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	1,440	970	—	960
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	2,973	1.350	1.340	1.340
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	95	960	950	950
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	709	—	9.000	9.100
Bank of Jordan Co.	JD 5,000	7,859	7.300	7.200	7.250
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	4,440	—	—	7.400
Arab Bank Co.	JD 10,000	13,510	—	—	71.500
Cairo-Amman Bank Co.	JD 5,000	6,550	6.600	6.550	6.550
Irbid District Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	130	750	650	650

Total volume traded, Monday, March 5: JD 46,459
Total number of shares traded: 9,827

	Par Value	Volume Traded	Number Traded	Year of Maturity	Selling Price
Government Development Bonds	JD 5,000	35	7	1979	5.050
	JD 5,000	1,605	307	1982	5.230
	JD 5,000	155	31	1983	5.020
	JD 5,000	1,216	240	1986	5.070

Total volume traded: JD 3,011
Total number of bonds traded: 585

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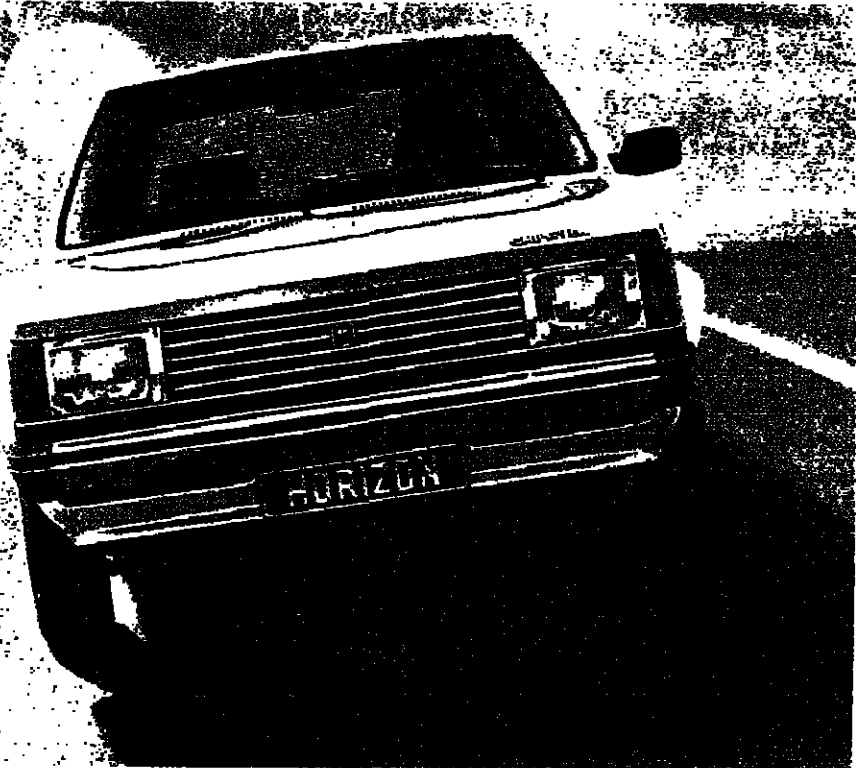
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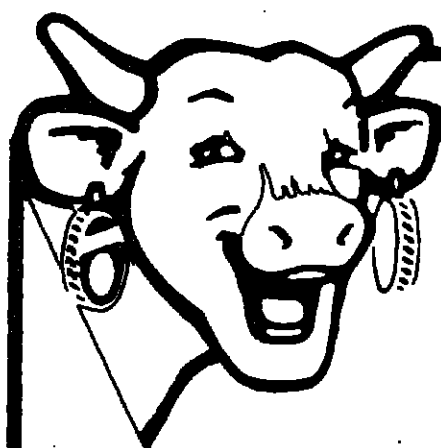
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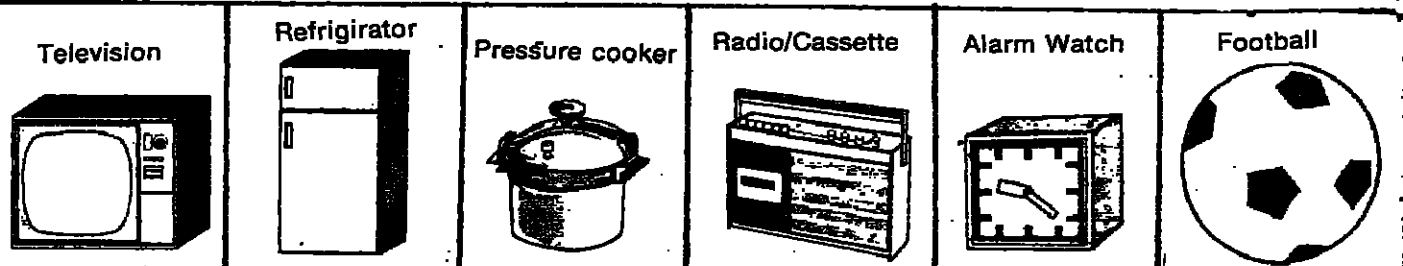


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Mr. Amin Hassan Alsoufi, from Zarka --

Orient Quarry Co., has won a television among hundreds of prizes provided by La Vache Qui Rit Cheese. He is seen receiving his prize from Mr. Mazen Jawad Sukhrieh, one of the members of The International Foodstuff Co., one of the agents and distributors of La Vache Qui Rit Cheese and KIRI in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.



لدينا من الاطعمة

Jordan in History: Metals, Walls and Temples

This is the fourth in a series on Jordan's history by Professor Nicola A. Ziadeh.

By Professor Nicola A. Ziadeh

Man used copper for jewelry already in the Chalcolithic Age; although some implements were made of copper during that period, the metal itself was not easily procurable for general use. But gradually, as we have seen, man secured copper from its sources, in the Sinai, in Cyprus, and probably in Anatolia, through trade so that during the fourth and third millennia B.C. more and more implements and weapons were made of this metal.

Late in the fourth millennium man discovered that an alloy of copper and tin produced a better substance, bronze, for the manufacture of his tools, weapons and other implements. This ushered in the Bronze Age. But let it be remembered that to obtain the two elements for producing bronze and the preparation of the alloy were not easy matters; so though we use the term Bronze Age for the period 3200-1200 B.C., bronze implements were fairly scarce. It was not till early in the second millennium B.C. that bronze became the basic metal for the manufacture of man's tools. By that time commercial relations among the regions of the Land of the Two Rivers, Anatolia, Syria, the Nile Valley and the Islands of the Eastern Mediterranean had developed to enable various people to acquire the raw materials and skills needed for such production.

Iron came to the area of Palestine and Jordan late in the second millennium B.C. (c. 1200), but this did not mean an abrupt departure from one to the other. Such

things rarely happened in the ancient world. It may be worth reminding ourselves of the fact that the division of the periodisation of prehistorical and historical ages in Jordan, given earlier in these articles, should be taken to mean sharp lines of time separating one period from another; they should be rather imagined as bands of time, indented on both sides by tens of years, nay sometimes by centuries.

The Bronze Age (c. 3200-1200 B.C.) is, insofar as Jordan, Palestine, Syria and Lebanon are concerned, the Age of Urban Life. Here historical periods begin. I have no intention of burdening the reader with detailed accounts of the subdivision of the periods, the movements of peoples and rise and fall of the empires in the region. I would rather concentrate on the general characteristics of the period, and later pinpoint a number of places in Jordan (and Palestine) where such characteristics are traceable.

This age ushers what archaeologists and historians call 'civilization' as compared with 'cultures' of earlier periods. A 'civilized' community or society is one which was in possession of fortifications (walls, towers, etc.) to protect the settlement which had, by now, developed from a village into a 'town' or a 'city'. It had a larger concentration of people, and its own people were no more the conglomeration of families living in close neighbourhood, with each family being self-sufficient, producing its own food and, possibly, exchanging a little surplus with its neighbours.

The population of the 'city' were already c. 3000 B.C. divided into groups of men of specialised interests to provide for the collective needs of the population,

with surplus to pay other 'cities' for needs procured through trade. Such groups, within the city itself included administrators who would coordinate the work within the city walls and be on the lookout for possible attacks from outside so as to organize the defence against the marauders. They included masons who would see to the building and maintenance of walls, fortifications and temples (a growth from the early shrines); they included artisans whose duty it was to manufacture the implements, tools, weapons, hoes, axes, etc.

The manufacture of which now demanded more skill and craftsmanship than that for the preparation of stone blades. Such groups also included professional priests whose broadened duties nowadays were the ministering for people, keeping the gods appeased, maintaining the temples, arranging for sacrifices, and acting as the physicians in cases of illness (most likely through witchcraft).

The city populations had its farmers who tilled the adjoining lands, but more importantly it had its shopkeepers, its traders and merchants who catered for the city's needs.

The period saw, not only the creation, but the success of civilizations in the Tigris-Euphrates Basin and the Nile Valley. The peoples of those two areas developed their life to such an extent that they needed raw materials which their lands lacked.

Important amongst these were lumber (Lebanon and Syria), copper (Sinai, N.W. Anatolia and Cyprus), Turquoise (Sinai) and a few other things.

First they tried to obtain these things through trade, then through creating zones of influence and an attempt at (remote) control; but finally through conquests when their internal differences had been settled through the creation of united and centralized governments—hence the attempts of the Akkadians, and later the Amorites and Assyrians of the Land of the Two Rivers, and the Pharaonic Egyptians of conquering the lands between (Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Jordan). Such imperial expeditions and occupations carried with them many seeds of civilization—both ways.

Another important characteristic of the period of 'civilization' is the existence of a system of writing, which the peoples of

Sketch plan of Early Bronze Age Jerash

the Tigris-Euphrates Basin and the Nile Valley had already come to possess by c. 3000 B.C. The Syrian area did not create its own system of writing till much later (c. the 13th and 12th centuries B.C.); but when they did it was the alphabet which was perfected by the Phoenicians. When this was invented, man, in the cradles of civilization, was freed from the older cumbersome systems. And until a native system was created, 'cities' in the area used the cuneiform of the Akkadians or hieroglyphic script of Egypt; the scales being tipped more in favour of the former as we know, at least, from the Tell-el-Amarna tablets of the middle of the second mil-

lennium B.C.

Let us remind ourselves, also, of the fact that the period witnessed the arrival into Jordan and the neighbouring areas of waves of migrants which came from the east, north-east and north.

The Canaanites arrived during the early part of the third millennium B.C.; the Amorites came towards its end; the Arameans and their kindred about 800 years later. These were Semitic peoples. There were also other groups whose influence on Jordan per se was probably limited, such as the Hurrians (N.E.). But the Hyksos, who probably never settled in Jordan, had a great influence on Syria, Palestine and Egypt (c. 1730-1580). What interests us here is that this people, or conglomeration of peoples, brought with them the horse and the two-wheeled war chariot.

If we recollect, for the edification of our souls, that Jordan (and Palestine, Lebanon and Syria) is an area which is divided by ravines and mountain ranges; that its population had received various racial elements, with a predominantly sub-stratum of Semitic stock; and that invasions from outside seemed to be frequent—if we remember all this we cannot be surprised that the essential character of the political organization of the area was that of independent city-kingsdoms, practically always at war with each other. Most of these city-kingsdoms were probably not more than 35-40 kilometres in diameter—like 'Ai, Jerusalem, Gezer, Megiddo, Beisan in Palestine. In Jordan itself, especially during the second half the second millennium, sometimes the city-kingsdoms had a larger area—this was dictated by the Wadis, Zarqa, Mujib, Hasa and others.

The general pattern of 'town' and 'city' in Jordan could be understood if one kept in mind a few observations.

Firstly—The early period of the Bronze Age seems to have been a time during which a number of such settlements existed in the country.

Secondly—During the period between the 21st and 19th century B.C. comparative peace seems to have the order of the day throughout the country and urban settlements flourished considerably.

Thirdly—Between the 19th and 13th century people concentration declined. There is no mention in the Amarna letters of any towns to the south of present-day Irbid, Hpsn and Fahlit. It must be remembered, however, that the Amarna letters have no mention of a number of towns which are otherwise to have been in existence in Palestine; so the negative aspect of these letters is not conclusive evidence. More excavations are to be carried out before a final judgement is passed. At the same time the absence of heavy concentration of population, i.e. towns, during this period may be attributed to the assaults of new migrants from the east. Again future excavations may reveal new facts or explain our present knowledge.

Fourthly—The Wadi Zarqa area and the land to the north of it, have shown, on the meagre archaeological surveys available, that Early Bronze towns did exist and flourish during the period from the 19th to the 13th century B.C.

Let us now try to survey the Bronze Age 'townships' which have been revealed as a result of numerous studies and surveys and few actual excavations. It must be borne in mind, all the same, that such visits, albeit modern means of transportation, are still arduous, but rewarding.

Of the earlier Bronze Age towns remains can be found at Khirbet Umm es-Sedeirah, on the northern slope of the western part of Wadi Hasa. The land had been properly tilled, kept in place with ancient terracing. On the saddle of the higher places ruins of a large settlement which had been protected by an outer wall. Houses

"The Bronze Age (c. 3200-1200 B.C.) is insofar as Jordan, Palestine, Syria and Lebanon are concerned, the Age of Urban Life."

were built, not only within, but also outside the walls, a sign that danger of attack could not be excluded, but it was not a normal thing. Pottery sherds of the Bronze Age were plentiful. The 'Ain Ghabah supplied the successive settlements with their need of water.

Al-Mudawwarah, due north of the former Khirbet, is another early Bronze Age site. Pottery shows occupation down to the 19th century B.C. Parts of the outer wall, which at one time enclosed the whole hilltop, are still visible.

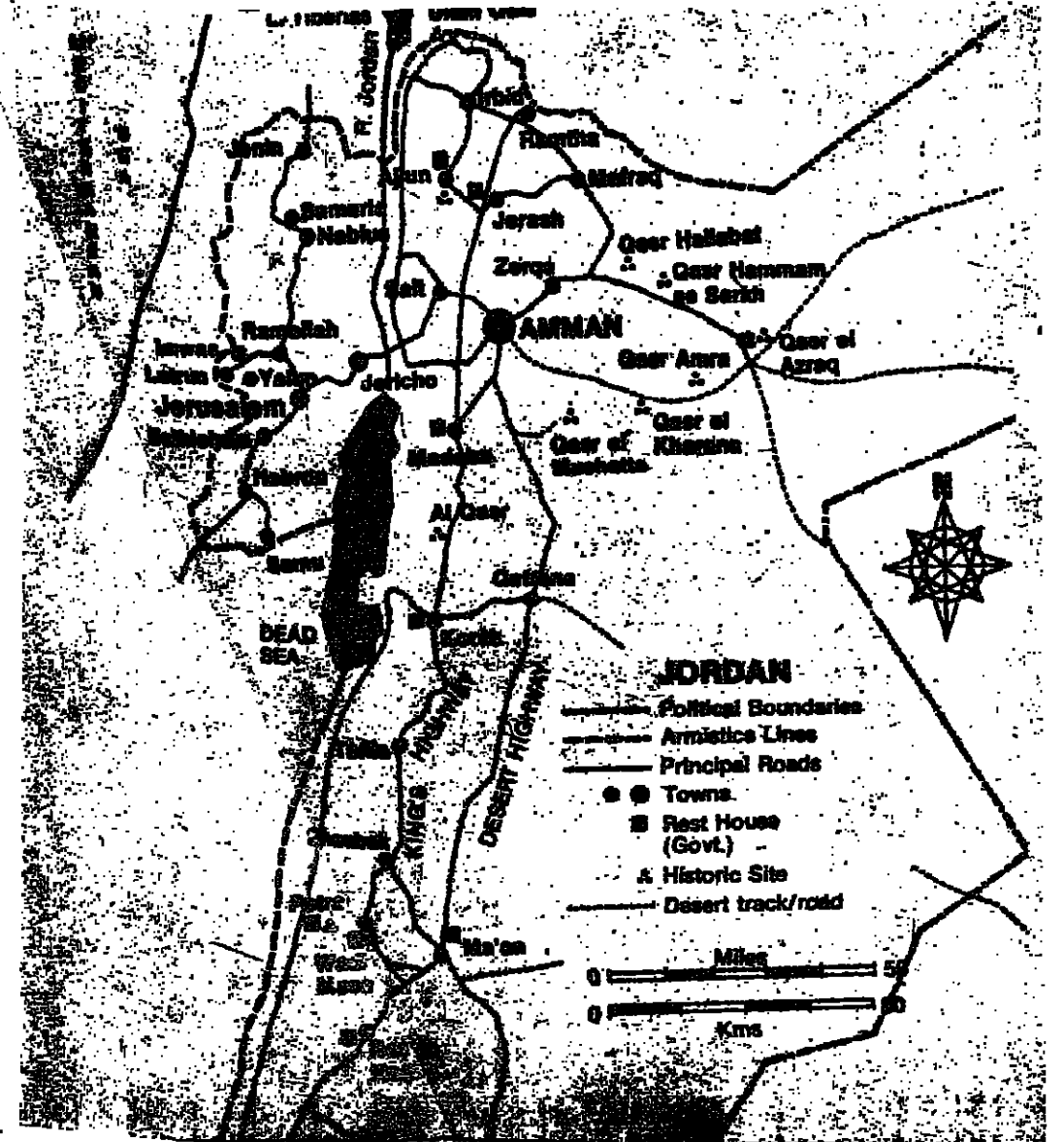
On the north side of Wadi Mujib a number of early Bronze Age settlements seem to have existed as testified by Khirbet Aqabah, Ara'ir and Lehun. Occupation of the places throughout the period c. 3200-1550 B.C., especially during the central part, is ascertained by pottery sherds and remains of buildings and walls. Aqabah, easily accessible, can be reached through travelling along the old 'King's Way' as one descends towards the Wadi Mujib. About ten kilometres northeast of Aqabah one finds Khirbet Iskander. This place was apparently settled from the Chalcolithic down to c. 1900 B.C. It dominated the ford that crossed the Wadi Wala. Remains of houses and remnants of a wall are still present.

Bab edh-Dhra', between Karak and the Dead Sea, which can be reached from the former place, has received some excavational attention. Excavation of its tremendous necropolis shows that it was utilized from late in the Chalcolithic Age down to c. 1900 B.C.

In the northern parts of Jordan a few places have yielded interesting information. El-Ouseir, on the way from Amman to Jerash, the remains of a large outer wall are visible. Pottery sherds of the period c. 3200-1850 B.C. were found. A spring nearby provided water and cisterns preserved rain water. Agriculture was pursued in the rich lands of Beq'ah.

Kom Yajuz, about 10 kilometres north of Amman is another early Bronze Age site. It was in continual occupation between c. 3300-1850 B.C. Two ancient cisterns are found on the top of the hill, where the town stood.

Jerash is known, to visitors in particular, for its Graeco-Roman-Byzantine architectural



and art monuments. It was only recently found out that an older, much older, settlement existed there. It is not within the present enclosure of the Graeco-Roman city, but about 200 metres away from the northeast corner of the Roman wall.

It proved to have been occupied from the Chalcolithic till some time in the 19th century. The area on the top of the hill was walled-in. It received its needs of water from the strong spring at the foot of the hill, where the inhabitants chose to build their town as it is more easily defensible.

Nelson Gluck has summed up the survey of these early settlements in the following points:

One expected, and found, a walled site of a Bronze Age construction, wherever a strong spring of water existed.

A hilltop would be used for the building of the town itself, as defence was important.

The presence of a fertile area would enhance the people to settle there.

This is the pattern of many such settlements which flourished in Jordan, between c. 3200-1850 B.C. in general, but particularly between the 23rd and the 19th century.

City-kingsdoms were the political pattern, disunited for the reasons mentioned above.

The country was "rich in grain, and replete with wine. The areas of cultivation were extended even to difficult wadi-slopes, made usable by terracing for repeated generations and centuries."

Well before the end of the four-

teenth century B.C. particular geographical regions in the central and southern parts of Jordan developed a new agricultural civilization, where permanent settlements were established.

The Iron Age was dawning on the area, and the Kingdoms of the Edomites, Moabites, Ammonites and Amorites existed. Their civilization was not less developed than that of their contemporaries in Palestine. These kingdoms became advanced, organized in kingdoms, not in city-kingsdoms. Towns and villages dotted the land, with intensive agriculture, well made pottery, and ordered commerce, especially with Syria in the north and Arabia in the south.

They were rich and the tribute paid by them to Eserhaddon, the King of Assyria, was considerable. "Edom paid... minas of silver, ... Ammon paid two minas of gold, Moab one mina of gold." (N.G.)

One place was not mentioned in this connection and this was on purpose—Jericho. Jericho, which was already a village before other villages developed in the region, also attained the status of a township long before other places. Already in the Neolithic Age a town existed there which was, according to Dame Kathleen Kenyon, larger than the Bronze Age settlement.

One is bound to pose a few questions:

1—What decided the choice of a place for a 'town' or a 'city'?
2—Were the Bronze Age, and ultimately the Iron Age 'towns' and 'cities' successors of earlier settlements?

3—What was, in general, the cultural relations between Jordan and its neighbours during the Bronze-Iron Period?

4—Do we learn anything from the lesson of the past?

Like the earlier villages and even early agricultural communities before them, the choice of the site for a 'city' depended on water. Many a city had 2000-3000 people living inside its walls. So water was essential and in most cases a spring was the dominant factor in the choice of the site. But because of wars that were waged, both from within the land and from outside, defensible hills (obviously near springs) were preferred to flat land. The question of securing water for the population, especially in cases of a siege, will have to be left out now—it will be discussed in a future article devoted to ancient irrigation works and urban water supplies.

Not necessarily so, especially if the water supply ceased to exist (a case in point is Beidha—see last article).

Jordan received cultural influences from neighbouring countries. But there was more of that coming from the north. I would not be surprised if the recent discoveries at Tell Mardikh (Abla or Ibla), some 40 kilometres to the south of Aleppo, will prove that the Canaanite kingdom which existed there had some direct bearing on events in Jordan.

The lesson: conserve water and you will have agriculture; then there is the success of afforestation in parts of Jordan. More can be done.

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مكتبة

1978 O.A.P.E.C. aid to developing countries reported at \$1,337m.

ABU DHABI, March 5 (R)--Arab oil-producing countries last year spent \$1,337 million in aid to developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and to fellow Arab countries, an official bulletin reported yesterday.

Of this, \$1,517 million went in loans and \$20 million in technical assistance, the bulletin of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (O.A.P.E.C.) said.

The aid, from eight Arab financial agencies, did not include grants or loans which the Arabs also channel through the O.P.E.C. (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) Special Fund.

Projects covered ranged from oil field development in south

Barzani to be buried near site of last battles

TEHRAN, March 5 (R)--The body of Mullah Mustafa Barzani, the Kurdish leader who died last week in the United States, arrived in Iran last night for burial in the mountain lair from which he led his guerrilla struggle.

Before he died of a heart attack in Washington on Thursday night, Mr. Barzani, 76, had been scheduled to return in the same plane that has now brought back his body.

His original plan was to make a historic return to the land from which he was evicted after the collapse of the Kurdish rebellion against the government of Iraq in March, 1975.

According to his family, Mr. Barzani's body will first be taken to the Kurdish settlement of Azimch, 40 kilometres west of Tehran.

Today, his remains will be taken for burial to the Iranian town of Oshnavieh on the Iraqi border, overlooking the area of his last battles for Kurdish independence.

Thousands of Kurds gathered at Azimch to accompany the body of the man who symbolised their aspirations for independence for more than 30 years.

He had to flee from Iran in 1946 to seek protection in the Soviet Union after the collapse of the short-lived Kurdish independent republic of Mahabad.

His opponent at that time, the Shah, later became a staunch ally in the Kurdish struggle against Iraq from 1972 to 1975.

But the Shah cut off his supply lines under an agreement with Iraq signed in Algiers in March, 1975.

Thousands of Kurdish refugees then poured across the border into Iran where they were disarmed and settled in special camps.

Mr. Barzani's planned return was possible only because of the Iranian revolution which toppled the Shah's government three weeks ago.

India received about \$35 million for hydroelectric and transportation projects from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development.

The Islamic Development Bank's aid totalled \$165 million, including \$54 million which was allocated to countries to meet their oil and petroleum products import bills, the bulletin said.

Iraq's Fund for External Development lent Somalia \$15 million towards agricultural development.

South Yemen received \$13.3 million to raise its capital share in the Yemen-Iraq Fisheries Company.

Iraq also lent Bangladesh \$11.2 million to finance the construction of a jute factory and two training centres.

The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development contributed \$1,500,000 in technical assistance and training programmes.

Pakistan Supreme Court to reconsider its 1-vote margin against Bhutto?

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, March 5 (R)--The Pakistan Supreme Court indicated today it may reconsider its decision to confirm the death sentence on ex-premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto for organising a political assassination four years ago.

It called for arguments on whether Mr. Bhutto could be sent to the gallows after the court split 4-3 in rejecting his appeal against the sentence last month.

Chief Justice Anwar-ul-Haque sought advice from the state prosecutor after chief defence counsel Mr. Yahya Bakhtiar summed up his arguments on why the court should review its verdict.

Mr. Bakhtiar listed 31 reasons why the court should reverse its decision, but the chief justice invited the prosecutor's advice regarding only the split decision.

Lawyers later said it appeared

the court may have already ruled out reconsideration of its verdict on other points raised in the petition.

The defence had argued there were contradictions in the evidence which had not been considered by the court. These included the evidence of ballistics experts and details of the ambush on politician Ahmed Raza Kasuri.

Mr. Kasuri escaped the ambush, but his father was killed.

The state had also not proved the conspiracy involving the former premier, the defence counsel said.

Mr. Bhutto has been confined to a death cell in the Rawalpindi jail while awaiting the final outcome of the legal battle against his death sentence. Mr. Bhutto himself has refused to plead personally for mercy.

Last of U.K. defence-related workers said out of Iran

TEHRAN, March 5 (R)--All Britons working on Iranian defence contracts have left the country, closing down what was Britain's biggest military export market. British sources said yesterday. They said the last Britons working for the British Ministry of Defence's sales branch, International Military Services (IMS), were withdrawn during the past week.

According to IMS officials, its expatriate staff in Iran once numbered several hundred. But by a week ago, this figure had been whittled down to seven, including two held by Iran's revolutionary authorities for questioning in a Tehran jail. They were released on Tuesday and allowed to leave the country.

The British Aerospace aerodynamics group earlier withdrew 300 staff and dependants who were helping to man and maintain the Rapier guided missile system, a key part of Iran's air defences.

British military involvement in Iran covered tanks, communications guided missiles and ordnance. IMS' biggest contract was for the supply of 2,250 Chieftain tanks with Rolls-Royce engines. Nine hundred tanks have already been supplied at a cost of over \$1 billion, but delivery of the rest has been suspended.

China, U.K. sign \$14 bn. 2-way trade agreement

PEKING, March 5 (R)--Britain and China yesterday signed an agreement calling for total two-way trade of \$14 billion between now and 1985.

British Industry Minister Eric Varley—who described the figure as ambitious but realistic—also announced at a news conference after the signing in the Great Hall of the People that China would be given a \$5 billion credit guaranteed by the British Government for the import of capital goods.

The minister said Britain would have liked a figure a "little higher" than \$14 billion. "But I think it's utterly realistic in the circumstances because...there's natural concern about (Peking's) ability to pay."

He said Premier Hua Guofeng, with whom he had a meeting before the signing ceremony, had confirmed that the figure "ought to be exceeded."

Mr. Varley said he had no doubt that China, with its vast mineral resources, would be able to pay for capital equipment from abroad. He also described the agreement he signed with Foreign

Trade Minister Li Qiang as "very good" and said it would open up a wide range of opportunities to British business.

"Many British companies will succeed in winning contracts here. I know that a number of negotiations are well advanced and I can expect an increasing flow of business over the next few weeks and months, creating and maintaining many jobs in British factories."

The minister said Britain was prepared to look at counter-trading—where imports are paid for in goods—and he noted that Britain needed to diversify its sources of raw materials.

"On things like coal we were able to explain that Britain has an abundance of coal and there's no question of taking any Chinese coal into Britain. But of course we have got expertise in trading and we're going to ask Intercontinental Fuels (an associate of Britain's National Coal Board) to advise the Chinese Government how to market coal."

Frontline leaders accuse Rhodesia of trying to 'internationalise' conflict

LONDON, March 5 (R)--The five African "frontline" states yesterday denounced Rhodesian strikes into Black Africa as an attempt by the Salisbury government to drag other countries into the guerrilla war, the Angolan News Agency ANGOP said.

"These actions, which include repeated and barbarous acts against frontline states, are...designed to internationalise the conflict," it said.

The meeting, chaired by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, was attended by President Samora Machel of Mozambique, Botswana's Sir Setsebe Khama, and Angolan President Agostinho Neto. Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere sent a representative.

The frontline states have been assigned responsibility by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) for seeing that white minority rule in Rhodesia is ended.

In the communiqué, they condemned Rhodesian elections scheduled for April 20 as an attempt by "imperialists" to give some credibility to their "agents and puppets".

"The so-called elections organised by the illegal minority regime of Salisbury in the context of intensifying the repression and the massacres against the people of Zimbabwe are null and non-existent," the communiqué said.

The frontline states called on the international community, particularly the United Nations, to strengthen sanctions against Rhodesia and to "ignore the electoral farce". ANGOP said.

OAU resolution

Foreign ministers of the Organisation of African Unity last night pledged to step up assistance to Rhodesian guerrillas and said Anglo-American peace proposals for Rhodesia had been overtaken by events.

OAU spokesman Peter Onu said the Council of Ministers

meeting, which ended here last night, passed a resolution urging that the war in Rhodesia be intensified to ensure quick defeat of the "illegal, racist, minority regime."

The resolution added: "The Anglo-American proposals, because of the vacillation of the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States and the intransigence of the illegal regime, have been overtaken by the qualitative development of the liberation war in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)."

The OAU gives assistance to Patriotic Front guerrillas based in Zambia and Mozambique.

Voyager 1 nears Jupiter

PASADENA, California, March 5 (R)--The U.S. Voyager 1 space craft, which will make a close run past Jupiter today, is in good shape and sending back superb pictures of the planet's turbulent atmosphere, Dr. Ray Heacock, deputy project manager, said here yesterday.

The 816 kilogramme unmanned space craft will fly within 172,750 miles of Jupiter after a 400-million-mile journey from Earth.

Pulled along by the gravitational fields of Jupiter, which is 317 times bigger than Earth, Voyager 1 will reach a speed of almost

\$1,000 miles an hour today as it takes televised pictures and measurements of the planet.

Dr. Heacock told a press conference at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, the Voyager control centre, final instructions were being sent to the space craft for its Jupiter fly-past. "Voyager 1 is in good shape," he said, adding the spacecraft was sending back information and pictures of superb quality.

Another project scientist, Dr. George Cloecker, said Voyager 1 had observed unusually large amounts of sulphur escaping from Jupiter's atmosphere.

He said sulphur particles were travelling at speeds of 5,000 miles a second and that elements of carbon and oxygen and small amounts of iron had also been detected.

The project scientists believe today's fly-past will provide more detailed information about the planet's atmosphere and its swirling cloud formations, its magnetic fields and its violent electrical storms.

World News Briefs

Citibank, Bank of China establish full ties

PEKING, March 5 (R)--New York's Citibank, the world's largest commercial bank, has established full banking relations with the Bank of China, it was announced today. The New York bank's China coordinator, Mr. Robert Grant, said the Bank of China was now selling Citibank travellers cheques in China—the first the Bank of China has sold American travellers cheques. With banking relationship the Bank of China can open up letters of credit through Citibank anywhere in the world, while Citibank letters of credit will also be negotiable in China. Citibank is the latest of American banks to establish full relations with the Bank of China, the world's largest commercial bank, the San Francisco-based of America, announced it had established full normal banking relations in January. The only facility not yet open to the Citibank deposits in American banks in the United States. This will be, however, once Congress approves the agreement announced by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal on Friday for a settlement of the problem of Chinese assets frozen in the United States since American claims on China. Under the agreement, the U.S. will pay \$80.5 million on American claims, while the United States will release \$80.5 million in Chinese assets frozen in the U.S.

W. Germany approves energy deal with U.S.

BONN, March 5 (R)--West German Economics Minister Lambdorsch today overruled the Federal Cartel Office and approved an energy deal for about £210 million between a British and a German firm. Count Lambdorsch told a news conference that he approved the deal "under strict conditions and limitations." The deal was not immediately disclosed. It involves the purchase by Petroleum (BP) Germany from the Veba power company of 10 per cent holding in Ruhrgas, West Germany's largest supplier of natural gas. Apart from the purchase price, the British-owned Germany will guarantee to supply Veba with crude oil until 2000. The Veba-BP agreement also includes a contract to co-operate in coal liquefaction and gasification research. The Federal Office in West Berlin vetoed the deal last October, claiming it would eliminate competition on the natural gas market.

U.S. eager for economic upswing with Japan

TOKYO, March 5 (R)--President Carter said in a letter today to Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira that he "spare no pains" to improve economic relations between Washington and Tokyo. A Japanese Government spokesman said. This was given to Mr. Ohira by visiting U.S. Treasury Secretary M. Blumenthal during an 80-minute meeting. Chief Cabinet Secretary Tanaka told a press conference. This visit follows a Washington by Japanese special trade negotiator Mr. J. Yasukawa after more friction over trade. Informed sources said Blumenthal renewed American demands that Japan cut its overseas trade surplus which against the United States alone is now \$11.57 billion. Japanese sources said Mr. Blumenthal Japan to deliver "tangible results" in opening its markets to can goods. The two sides also agreed to cooperate with "We many and other countries to help stabilise world currency and prevent a resurgence of inflation."

Norwegian cyclists continue round the world

PARIS, March 5 (R)--A blind Norwegian cyclist will leave today on the second leg of a round-the-world ride aiming to complete the duration of Phineas Fogg's journey in the Jules Verne novel "Around the World in 80 Days". Tore Naerland, 21, is in London with his Norwegian guide, Mari Voster, 21, by train Wednesday. Mr. Naerland and Miss Voster hope to be in London by May 18. Mr. Naerland will be on the back of the made for two, and the couple plan to cover some 10,000 kilo in a 79-day journey. From Paris, the couple head for Marseille then they will be transported to Egypt and from there where they plan to cover the 3,000 kilometres from Bonn Calcutta. Then by way of Hong Kong, Tokyo and Hiroshima Norwegians plan to arrive in the United States and cross the American Continent before travelling back to Britain with Verne's time limit.

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(Continued from page 1)

Energy

demand balance.

European Common Market official Georges Brondel rejected accusations that the oil consuming countries were responsible for pushing up prices in the volatile oil market.

He told the conference the consumers were trying to avoid any price movements which looked like speculation.

Volume and price movements on the Rotterdam oil market appeared to have been fuelled by speculative dealing, in which the same cargo of oil traded three or four times in one day, he admitted.

Meanwhile, a U.S. industrialist told the conference that OPEC oil prices could rise by as much as 60 per cent before other energy sources became competitive.

The first alternative energy sources to increase their share of the market in the near future were likely to be fossil fuels other than oil such as coal, shale, tar sands and peat. Aman Khan, president of the Gas Development Corp. of Chicago said. (See editorial comment on page 2)

Indochina

back to their own territory..."

In its latest battle reports Hanoi Radio said tonight that fierce fighting was still going on yesterday around the northeastern provincial capital of Lang Son.

Indochina analysts here believe that Lang Son, astride a road and rail junction leading to Hanoi 135 kilometres south, fell to the Chinese last Friday.

Radio Hanoi said Chinese casualties in the first two weeks of the war that started on Feb. 17 totalled 41,705 soldiers put out of action. It said 381 military vehicles, including 259 tanks and armoured cars, were destroyed.

But Indochina analysts in Bangkok believed these figures might be exaggerated.

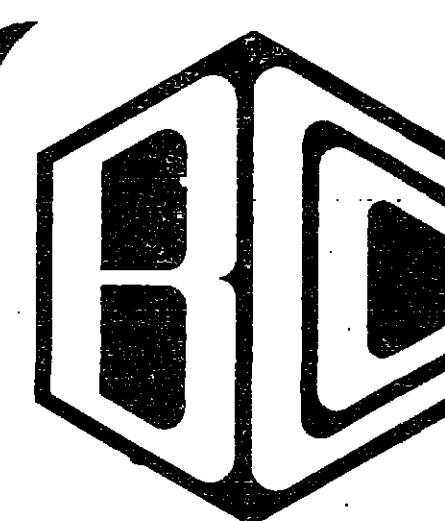
The analysts said the main question now appeared to be whether or not the Chinese could stage an orderly withdrawal faced with possible Vietnamese harassment to drive home Hanoi's claim that it has inflicted severe losses on the attacking forces.

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